

A message was received from the President in relation to the Black Warrior affair, in reply to the resolution of the House. He says that "there has been many instances of aggression and insult to the American flag by the Cuban authorities, and all attempts to obtain redress have been fruitless." He says "the seizure of the Black Warrior is a clear case of wrong, and it is but reasonable to expect indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be known to the Spanish Government. The offending party is at our door with large power for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere—and answers heretofore received have been mere excuses for misconduct of officials. Measures have already been taken to present to the Spanish government, the wanton injuries of the Cuban authorities in the seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity. In case the measures taken for an amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use authority and means which Congress may grant to ensure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

THE PERRY COUNTY CASE.—We are glad to announce that the Legislature has done its duty, fearlessly and faithfully in the end, in the Perry co. case. By reference to our sketch of legislative proceedings it will be seen that by a handsome majority they have declared against the monstrous and unparalleled fraud perpetrated in that county, by sending Mr. O'Neil home, and admitting Mr. Nunnemaker to his seat. The vote as returned gave O'Neil about 2000 majority. The investigation satisfied every body that from 2700 to 3000 illegal votes were cast in four townships. Such utter disregard to oaths and duty, overleaped itself. O'Neil, we regret to say, was quite too much mixed up with the affair to escape with clean hands. He is sent home by his political friends, and we think it will take some considerable time for him to escape from the odium this transaction has fixed upon him. We venture the assertion that such a gigantic fraud has never been attempted in the United States. Mr. Case very truly said in his argument that it threw the Plaquemine frauds, and those of Philadelphia totally into the shade. We hope the rebuke will have its effect upon the reckless men of that region. If a score or more of them should be indicted for their participation in this business it would be nothing more than they deserve.—[O. S. Jour.]

We repeat, the only question involved in the Nebraska measure is, are the people of the territories capable of self-government? It is maintained by Messrs. Douglas, Cass and other Democratic statesmen that they are, and should have the privilege; while Chase, Seward, Sumner and the Whigs and Abolitionists, generally, dare not trust the people in the matter, and favor Congressional legislation. It is the old issue between Federalism and Democracy again revived in a practical form.—[Cin. Enquirer.]

The Nebraska bill as reported by Douglas, and advocated by the Enquirer, so far from giving the people of the territories the right of self-government, went to the opposite extreme. It did not allow the people the privilege of electing their own Governor, Judges, &c. It gives to the Governor, appointed by the President, an absolute veto upon any law passed by the territorial Legislature. It gave congress the right to veto all bills passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. When amendments were proposed for the purpose of giving these rights to the people, they were supported by "Chase, Seward, Sumner, & Co.," and were opposed by the special friends of the bill. The Enquirer ought to know these things, and ought to be ashamed of itself for attempting to revive a little party prejudice by the assertion of so bold a falsehood.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—The steamer Arrow arrived at Sandusky on Monday from Detroit.

Arrivals from Salt Lake City--The Walker War--Indians Fighting & Starving.

By a party from Utah, the western papers have obtained the following news from that country:

They left Salt Lake City on the 25th of December, and encountered several severe snow storms and bitter cold weather between there and Fort Laramie. From the latter place to Austin they experienced very mild weather. They report all the mountain Indians in a starving condition, and eating their horses. The Utah chief, Walker, was preparing to give the Mormons battle, and as he has enlisted in his cause the Camanches and Apaches, a bloody struggle may be expected. He has sworn a war of extermination, and woe betide the Mormons who fall into his hands. The Mormons endeavored to make a treaty with him, but his demands were considered intolerant, and they would not comply with them. He required that they should build him a house as large as Governor Young's, on a prominence near the city, pay him a large sum of money, and furnish him with as many wives as their veritable Governor has. So far as the house and money were concerned, the Mormons were willing to comply; but furnishing the wives was another matter, and here the negotiations ceased. It is to be regretted that this state of feelings exists, as it will be dangerous for small parties of emigrants to cross the plains the coming spring, and, as in the case of poor Gunnison and his party, many poor whites will perish, who do not believe in the Mormon creed.

A war party of Sioux, and Cheyennes was met within three sleeps of New Fort Kearney, who had been after the Pawnees, but had not found any, and were then on their return home, which they left twenty-four days prior. Their appearance is described as grand and imposing, marching to the number of fifty abreast, their ponies and mules following after them, and some twenty or thirty dogs bringing up the rear as guardians of their stock.

Mr. Jones states that the first frost occurred in Salt Lake City on the 17th December, up to which time green vegetables were plenty. He reports that city very healthy, as also Fort Laramie and New Fort Kearney.

B. W. Babbitt, Esq., Secretary of Utah, and Orson Hyde, were to leave Salt Lake City in February, for the States. They will be accompanied by Chief Justice Reed and Judge Adams.

The Arapahos, Cheyennes, and Sioux are making preparations to exterminate the Pawnees in the spring. They express a determination to wipe out the entire tribe.—Bloody Indian battles may therefore be expected soon.

"Uncle Sam."

Our national appellation is said to have originated in the following comical manner: During the last war with England, a man by the name of Elbert Anderson, furnished provisions by contract to the general government. A great quantity of them were barreled at Troy, New York, and the barrels were marked with the initials of the contractor's name, "E. A.," and "U. S.," for United States. The inspector of these provisions was one Samuel Wilson, called familiarly "Uncle Sam."

One day a workman was asked what the letters "E. A. U. S.," upon the barrels signified, when he said that they stood for "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam." The joke took, and spread among the soldiers, who afterwards, whenever they saw anything marked "U. S.," declared it belonged to Uncle Sam. By degrees it found its way into our national vocabulary, and may, for aught we know, yet be voted to be a classical expression.

A DOLLAR.—If you want to know precisely how much a dollar is worth, just try to borrow that amount from your most intimate friends. Perhaps you will get it and then perhaps again you won't. If you have no occasion to ask you can easily obtain it, but if the world honestly believes you need a dollar to save you from actual starvation, you will stand a remarkably good chance for potter's field before the dimes are forthcoming. Just try the experiment.

Mr. Corwin and the Gardiner Claim.

Since Gardiner's suicide, a great many hard things have been said of all persons who shared the money drawn on his celebrated claim. Of these sayings, Mr. Corwin has had an abundant portion. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the resolution adopted by the House on motion of Mr. Perkins, directing the committee on Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of directing legal proceedings to recover money paid to any individuals out of the amount obtained from the Treasury by Dr. Gardiner on his own and the Mears claim, meets universal approbation. The Times pointedly adds:—"There can be no doubt in any honest mind, as to the course to be pursued in this case by Waddy Thompson and others, who participated in the profits of the Gardiner swindle. Mr. Corwin's friends confidently anticipate his voluntary offer to return the large amount received by him as contingent counsel fee. In the same letter the following paragraph occurs:

"I learn to-night from an intimate friend of Mr. Corwin, that the \$80,000 which he has been charged with having received as counsel in the Gardiner case, was in fact his fees in thirty-four different cases prosecuted before the Board of Mexican Claims; and that he received only \$12,000 in the Gardiner suit, one-half of which went to his cousin, Robert Corwin, who was associate counsel with him. This reduces Mr. C's participation in the Gardiner fund to \$6,000.

LAW TO PREVENT BAD DEBTS.—Hunt, the editor of the Merchants' Magazine, says that an old merchant of New York city, says that he is quite convinced, that if a simple law, like the following, were passed, it would prevent 75 per cent. of the bad debts now made, besides promoting eminently, honor, integrity, and upright mercantile character:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all laws for the collection of any debt, contracted after the passage of this law, be abolished, except where property is transferred for its security; the property so transferred to be the only legal security on such debt."

Mr. Hunt says that he entertains much the same opinion. So do we.—[Ex.]

SENATORIAL DIGNITY.—In his closing harangue in the United States Senate, on Friday night, Senator Douglas declared, that the first time he ever heard of Mr. Fessenden, the new Senator from Maine, he "read in a Maine paper, some years ago, that on the fifth of July—the day upon which the negroes celebrate the fourth in that State—the negro chairman proposed the following toast:—"Our worthy brudder, William Pitt Fessenden—a white man with a black heart." Senator Douglas seems determined to eclipse the reputation of Foote in blackguardism and discourtesy. The gentleman, however, to whom the anecdote relates, was not the Senator from Maine, but was Gen. Fessenden, of the same state.

Punch has a capital caricature entitled "What it has Come To." The British Lion is represented rampant and roaring; Lord Aberdeen, after vainly holding on and trying to pull him back by the mane, looks around despairingly, saying, "I must let him go!" In the distance, the tail of the Russian Bear is seen vanishing round the corner.

The Germans of New York had a grand demonstration in opposition to the Nebraska bill. The flags of the German democrats, the Red Republicans, as also the American colors, were displayed before the speakers' stand. The speeches were energetically delivered, and very enthusiastically received. The Germans are largely against the bill.

The editor of the Warren Star announces that owing to the high price of flour, original notices of marriages will be charged 25 cents. That is right, tax the luxuries.

The Senate has decided against the grant of government land for the benefit of the Niagara ship canal. Mr. Stewart said the measure could not receive the favorable consideration of the Committee or the Senate.

Several members of the late Georgia Legislature could neither read nor write. The Georgia Times says that *ares* for asks and *howbeever* for however, were common in the remarks of honorable members. They have got no common schools in that State, and, with such legislators to make the laws, it is not to be expected that the subject of education will receive proper attention. Cannot the present occupants of "one of the old thirteen" be waked up?

FRAUDULENT MONEY.—The public are cautioned against receiving bank notes of the denominations of "Fives," purporting to be on the Wareham Bank of Massachusetts. Bills of this description, altered from the old "Boston" and "Thames" plates, have recently been put in circulation through this city. The plate is the original one of the old Lebanon and Miami Bank. We understand that several women have been actively engaged in passing them.—[Cin. Com.]

A senator complimented Gen. Houston in the senate Feb. 28, on his courage and honesty in opposing the repeal of the Missouri compromise. "I claim some honesty," said the gallant old General in reply, "but no courage. Courage would have been necessary to enable me to violate my convictions of right—not to follow them."

MEN CHANGE, PRINCIPLES NEVER.—As a matter of curiosity—not of wonder—we place in juxtaposition two sentiments uttered by our evening cotemporary which clearly prove the Indian adage that "white man is very uncertain."

On January 31st, 1848, the Plain Dealer, said:

We also go 1st for the war, 2d for territorial indemnity and 3d for that Proviso which is most certain to secure us free territory.—Now we pledge ourselves to this editor, to our readers and to the world, that we shall abandon none of these positions, especially the last.

In February, 1854, the Plain Dealer, when speaking of Mr. Chase's amendment to the Nebraska bill—said:

We now observe, by the last debate upon the bill, that his amendment proposed to give territories the power to prohibit slavery (NOT TO ADMIT IT) IF THEY SEE PROPER!—That proposition we of course oppose.

On the 29th day of January, 1848, the Plain Dealer also said:

"When a man ceases to be consistent, he ceases to be honest."

And all the world says Amen.—[Cleveland Herald.]

Another Steamboat Disaster.

Explosion of the Reindeer—Great loss of Lives.—LOUISVILLE, March 15.—The steamer Reindeer burst a flue at Cannelton, Ind., scattering misery and death in all directions, forty to fifty persons killed and wounded. Many were blown into the river and drowned. I will endeavor to obtain further particulars for another dispatch.

It seems that boat became entangled in some coal boats lying at Cannelton, which caused her to career very much, upon which the water passed out of the two boilers, and the flues collapsed.

The following persons, from Ohio, are badly scalded: Isaac Connor, Patrick Meriman, Andrew Williams, Mary Snyder, and S. Bolton, from Columbus; Pierce Cary, Michael Lynch, Nancy Ann and James Allen.

Immediately after the explosion, the Europa and Magnolia came along side the wreck and rendered all the assistance in their power. None of the officers, except the first mate and second engineer, were injured. Twenty-one had been buried at the last accounts, and twenty-four others are so seriously injured that little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

CONCORD, March 17.—Returns received up to 11 o'clock show 142 democrats elected to 144 opposition. Remaining towns to hear from, last year gave 20 democrats and 2 opposition. Baker's majority, over 2,000.

Gen. Eckley in his speech in the House yesterday said, the Supreme Court during the past winter had adjudicated upon fourteen cases, all told!